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CZAR AND EMPEROR IN CONSULTATION.

William Talks Much and Says Considerable.

MR. EDISON'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Germany and Zanzibar—Storm in Paris—Li Hung Chang Departs—His Gifts to Queen Victoria—Murderous Dynamites—The War in Cuba—Clarkson Commander of G. A. R.

LONDON, September 17.—The Times prints a special article this morning on the recent meeting of the Emperor of Germany and the Czar, of which the following is a part: The interviews between the Emperor and the Czar consisted of two long talks. Emperor William was effusively amiable and talkative and even rhetorical, while the Czar was reticent, brief and cautious. Emperor William declared the Russo-French entente caused him satisfaction rather than anxiety. He regarded it as a guarantee of peace. His speech then proceeded as follows: "The French nation does not wish war, but when those at the head of affairs desire it the nation is very liable to let itself be carried away. At present, however, France would not enter upon a great war without your co-operation, and I have complete confidence in your traditional wisdom and firmness. I know you will not make war in order to give France the satisfaction of revenge, just as I and my allies will do nothing to furnish a pretext."

"I may say even more, I am glad of your intimacy with France, because that intimacy will suffice to hold in check the revolutionary spirit by which it is agitated and will help to fight and crush it. In Russia you have nihilism—the spirit of conspiracy, the spirit of darkness. In Germany we have scientific socialism—the spirit of destruction, disguised under the mask of hypocritical scientific formulas—a spirit which is very dangerous in a people which delights in obscure philosophical conceptions, and which imagines it understands what is obscure. In France what dominates is the thirst for overthrowing the existing order of things—another instance of the desire for possession of novelty which takes possession of overrich and comfortable people when they feel time lie heavily on their hands."

"We ought to act as the guardians of the order and the protectors of the peace of the world. It is a most urgent question. It is the salvation of all, and, if we march forward together, if we unite in order today to combat the enemy of God and of kings, we shall be rewarded by the gratitude of the world and of history."

With regard to the Czar's reply there are but two reports current. According to one, Czar Nicholas shook Emperor William warmly by the hand, and said: "I am absolutely in agreement with you and am ready to join in a work which is worthy of our united efforts." According to the other report, the Czar seemed not altogether at ease when the Emperor was speaking of France, and, on hearing the Emperor's reply, he expressed merely in vague terms his pacific intentions.

The latter version seems the more probable and more in harmony with the character of Nicholas. However, there is no doubt that Emperor William subsequently declared himself satisfied with the reply.

LI SAYS "TRA LA."

Once More Bound Home After Paying Respects to Canadians.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang is an early riser, but despite the fact that he rose at 5 o'clock this morning, he was kept busy up to the hour of departure of the steamer Empress of China, receiving deputations. Several Chinese deputations were received early, and at 8:30 the Board of Trade was received. Li questioned them at length concerning the industries of the province, exports of lumber, minerals, fish, etc. He also discussed railway construction with them, stating that a considerable amount of material would be obtained from Canada for railways about to be built in China.

The City Council was received next. An address of welcome was presented and a suitable reply made. The Viceroy thanked the Mayor for the protection afforded Chinese, remarking that he was told that Canada wanted the people. Consuls then interviewed his excellency, and on behalf of their respective governments welcomed the Viceroy. Li requested them to thank their governments for the courtesies shown to him and for numerous invitations to visit their countries, many of which, unfortunately, he was unable to accept.

The Viceroy spoke at considerable length to Japanese Consul Nasse, and requested him to write a letter to Japan's Foreign Minister, expressing regret at his inability to visit the Japanese, and also to state the Viceroy's sor-

row at the forced retirement of Count Ito owing to ill-health.

The Empress of China left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides conferring decorations on Dr. Horsey, the Canadian Government representative, and Mr. Lalonde, the Canadian Pacific railway agent, who accompanied the party, twelve Chinese received decorations, including some from San Francisco and Portland.

The scene at the steamer just before departure was an animated one. The wharf was crowded with people, who loudly cheered, though the noise of crackers nearly drowned everything else. Captain Hard-Dyke, of her majesty's ship Comus, escorted the Viceroy to Victoria on the Empress of China, as did several leading Canadian Pacific railway officials.

BETTER THAN A PROBE.

Edison's Fluroscope Instantly Reveals the Resting Place of a Bullet.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Thomas A. Edison and his assistant wizards of Menlo Park were in a very pleasant frame of mind to-day because of the success of an experiment with the fluroscope performed Thursday night. They were pleased because Edison's new discovery did all that was claimed for it, and did instantly and completely what a surgeon's probe had repeatedly failed to do.

Last Saturday afternoon Frank Denney, the sixteen-year-old son of a prominent politician of Orange, N. J., was playing with some boys near his home. An Italian was passing and he claims the boys called him vile names. He drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in young Denney's left thigh. The boy was at once conveyed to a hospital and a physician made three unsuccessful attempts to extract the bullet with his probe. The theory of the surgeon was that the bullet had lodged alongside the tibia. Repeated attempts with the probe were made and young Denney grew weak under the strain. It was therefore decided to apply to Mr. Edison for aid. Mr. Edison was only too pleased to put his fluroscope to a practical test, and last evening Denney was conveyed to Edison's laboratory. A physician accompanied him.

The injured limb was incised in splints a quarter of an inch thick and numerous bandages. A Roentgen ray tube was placed against the inside of the wounded limb, while on the opposite side was placed the fluroscope. When all was ready an assistant turned on the rays while another looked through the cone of the fluroscope.

In an instant splints, bandages and flesh had faded from vision, revealing only light shadows of the bones. The doctor instantly Mr. Dalley's keen eyes discerned a small, dark object wedged against the femur. It was the bullet.

MURDEROUS DYNAMITERS.

Their Terrible Plans Laid Bare and Leaders Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"The greatest dynamite plot ever known has been defeated by the arrest of four of the principal conspirators." This is the startling but vague statement made by a high authority of Scotland Yard. It is the only official explanation yet forthcoming of the simultaneous arrest of Tynan, Kearney, alias Wallace, Maine and Bell yesterday. Until four days ago that was all the English detectives themselves knew of the conspiracy, although they have been using every resource in their power to penetrate the mystery.

The Foreign Office is open late to-night, exchanging telegrams with the Embassies at Paris, St. Petersburg, The Hague and Brussels with reference to the case. It is needless to add that the revelations of the conspiracy have made such a sensation in England as has not been known in years.

A dispatch from Glasgow says that the police of that city have found ample evidence among the effects of the prisoner Bell of an alliance between the Irish dynamiters and the Russian nihilists.

The preparations making for the protection of the Czar in Scotland and in France on his coming are most elaborate. In view, however, of yesterday's arrests they are probably quite superfluous. Inspector Melville went to Boulogne tonight to take personal charge of the extradition proceedings against Tynan. His surrender will be requested solely on account of the Phoenix Park case. France refused to recognize a similar request at the time of that crime, but the extradition treaty has since been modified to cover such cases. The question now is whether the new treaty is retroactive.

CLARKSON IS COMMANDER.

Grand Army Boys Close Their Annual Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—Thirteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end today, after one of the most successful meetings since the organization was established.

Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. this morning. When nominations were declared in order, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linnhan of Rhode Island and Rear Admiral Meade were placed in nomination for commander-in-chief. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came from all over the hall.

Admiral Meade withdrew his own name, and it soon became evident that

Clarkson would win. All other names were withdrawn and he was nominated by acclamation.

Major Clarkson acknowledged the honor conferred in an eloquent speech.

General J. H. Mullen of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota, in accordance with the custom of giving that position to the State holding the encampment.

For vice commander-in-chief names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented. The ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241.

For surgeon general, A. E. Johnson of the Department of the Potomac was elected over Charles L. Boynton of Indiana.

Illinois had a candidate for chaplain-in-chief in Rev. C. F. Bunker of Chicago, but Rev. Mark D. Taylor of Massachusetts was elected.

CHILDREN'S LABOR.

Trades Union Congress Oppose Factory Employment of Boys and Girls.

EDINBURGH, September 11.—At today's session of the British Trades Union Congress it was decided to send two telegrams to the American Labor Congress.

A resolution was adopted that in the opinion of the Congress the custom prevailing in the Government dockyards of putting laborers to do mechanical work in the construction of her Majesty's ships ought to be discontinued. A resolution against the employment of children under fifteen years of age in factories and workshops was opposed by representatives of the textile industries, because it would inflict great hardships upon those least able to bear it. The motion, however, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 105.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that railway servants should not be employed continuously for more than eight hours nor for more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, submitted, and the congress adopted, a motion calling for legislation which shall give the class of workers composing the union shorter hours of labor.

JAPANESE FOR MEXICO.

Colony of the Little Brown Men to be Established.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 8.—Negotiations in the City of Mexico between the Government and representatives of the Japanese Colonization Association have been concluded for a concession of 300,000 acres of land in Chiapas. Advices have been received here to the effect that the Japanese company will proceed at once to place Japanese families and coolies on the land for growing coffee, cotton and tobacco. The land is given to the Japanese contingent upon making complete surveys and the settling of a given number of families within ten years, each family to receive a small tract of land.

The details of the concession have been agreed upon by the Mexican authorities and the Japanese, and merely await ratification. It is the intention of the Japanese, according to Government Commissioner of Commerce and Industry Shoenomoto, to run steamers from Mexico from Yokohama, via Honolulu, to ports as far south as San Benito, State of Chiapas, for the double purpose of developing commerce and providing communication between the Japanese colony and the home country. The steamers would touch at the most convenient American port.

LLOYD OSBORNE'S BIRTH.

State Department Appoints Mrs. Stevenson's Son Vice Consul-General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The State Department today transmitted to Consul General Churchill at Apia, Samoa, formal papers appointing Lloyd Osborne as Vice Consul and Deputy Consul General at that place.

Osborne is a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. He is an American, but has resided in Samoa for several years. His appointment will be likely to increase the United States' prestige at Apia, and it will naturally bring down upon this country the criticism of the Germans and the English, who have used every possible means for undermining the influence of the United States since the tripartite form of control of the affairs of the island was inaugurated about eight years ago. With the appointment of Osborne as Vice Consul General, the United States has two officials on the island at least, who are able to talk with the natives in their own language, as Consul General Churchill of Brooklyn, who assumed his duties early in July, spent several years in the South Seas and is familiar with the dialects of all the islanders.

HIS SEAT NOT SURE.

Possibilities of Movement to Dethrone Sultan.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Young Turk party is covering the city with placards inciting the people to dethrone the Sultan. Serious trouble, it is added, is certain to occur within a week. The old Turkish troops are nightly deserting Armenians to the Black Sea, where it is believed they are drowned.

The British residents, at the instance of the British embassy, have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury saying that their lives and property are in danger. The French residents have taken similar

action. The British and French fleets are now near the mouth of the Dardanelles. Fuad Pasha, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, was questioned as to how long the forts along the Dardanelles could check the passage of the war ships, and he replied that they could stop them for almost half an hour.

EXPLORER NANSEN DECORATED

Extraordinary Demonstration Made in Honor of His Return.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 9.—The arrival here of the Fram, having on board Dr. Nansen and the companions of his Arctic expedition, was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration to-day. The Fram was escorted by a naval squadron of seventy steamers.

Dr. Nansen was accorded a triumphant reception. The city was gaily decorated and everything possible was done to express the honor in which the citizens held the returned explorer. Among those who took part in the demonstrations were 12,000 members of the guilds, many students, etc. They formed a guard of honor along the route leading to the castle, where Nansen was accorded a welcome. Here a banquet was tendered to him and he was decorated by the King and by the Crown Prince.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Indications that There Will Soon be a Settlement.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The presence in London of Mr. Burr, the American expert in the Venezuelan case, and his colleague, Dr. Kaan, together with the expected arrival of Frederick Coudert, one of the boundary commissioners appointed by the United States Government, has given fresh impetus to the Venezuelan question during the week. All interviews between English and American high diplomats on the subject indicate that both sides agree that matters are rapidly nearing a settlement. Mr. Burr has been receiving extraordinary facilities from the English officials, and he expects to return to The Hague this month. He said:

"At The Hague we are approaching the completion of our work. The latter is in no way political. I have completely shut my eyes and ears to the British and Venezuelan pretensions. I have only to ascertain the facts, and it is not my business to say what are the tendency of these facts."

WORRYING WEYLER.

Maximo Gomez Organizing a Strong Cavalry Force for Another Raid.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Maximo Gomez is understood to be camped at Guadalupe de Agremonite, about thirty-six miles from Puerto Principe. He is organizing a strong cavalry force, and is credited with the intention of making a second raid westward. The Government has authorized Joseph A. Springer, the United States Vice Consul-General, to act as Consul in the absence of General Fitzhugh Lee. The insurgents have dynamited a military train at Ramblazo. The engineer, fireman and brakemen were wounded and several burned. One of the men killed. One officer and several soldiers on board the train were wounded, and the escort killed four of the attacking party.

Insurgents plundered the village of Sabanilla, in the military province of Matanzas, and burned the tobacco plantations of Dos Hermanos. Another force killed Justo Martinez, a merchant at Cifuentus, and were pillaging the town when put to flight.

WEYLER CLOSES SCHOOLS.

Turns Houses Into Hospitals and the Fight Goes On.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Weyler has published an order closing all the schools until November next. The public does not expect the schools will be opened in November. It is presumed the schools will remain closed until the war is over. Belin, the Jesuit college, and the University of the City of Havana are closed with the rest. It is said that these two institutions will be transformed into military hospitals. Sugar warehouses at Regia, across the bay from Havana, have been taken for military hospitals. Weyler has directed that the Beneficencia and Santa Catalina shall be devoted to the same purpose. These buildings are private property, belonging to the sisters of charity.

CHILE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

He Was Elected by a Majority of Only Two Votes.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 3.—After an excited session, the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 against 60, today decided that the relatives of Federico Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Errazuriz protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz' relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but, in spite of this, Errazuriz was proclaimed President of the Republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and in Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 18th.

GERMANY MAY OBJECT.

British Action at Zanzibar Not Sanctioned.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 11.—The belief is prevalent here that Germany does not intend to acquiesce in the action taken by the British Government through Admiral Henry Rawson in appointing Hamoud Bin Mohammed Ben Said Sultan of Zanzibar. Said Khalid, the alleged usurper, has been at the German

consulate ever since the fall of the palace, on August 27th, and in spite of the request of the British consul for his surrender, there has been no disposition manifested on the part of the Germans to give him up. Rumors are now in circulation here that it is the intention of the German officials to reinstate Said Khalid on the throne from which he was deposed by force of British arms.

These rumors have caused great uneasiness here. There is a feeling that Germany is not acting in a friendly spirit and is seeking to make an issue with Great Britain.

NO RECEPTION TO LI.

Result of the Anti-Chinese Agitation at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 9.—The Vancouver Council has declined a request made by the Chinese merchants to publicly recognize Li Hung Chang, owing to the present anti-Chinese feeling here. The Canadian Pacific railway has instructed its agents from Montreal that no one will be allowed to interview the Chinese Viceroy, who will be escorted direct from the train to the steamer Empress of China. On his way Li Hung Chang will pass under an immense arch erected regardless of expense by local Chinese merchants.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Fifty-one Insurgents Shot While in Prison.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Captain-General Weyler cables from Havana that fifty-one insurgents, who were confined in the Cuban fortress and Morro Castle, were shot today.

United States Minister Taylor has declared to the Spanish Government that the United States is most favorably disposed toward Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast lines, he is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for the island of Cuba.

MANY HURT IN THE STORM.

Result of the Tornado that Swept Over Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Several newspapers estimate the number of injured at 150, of whom 40 were seriously hurt. The Journal confirms the police statement that only three persons were so seriously injured as to be in danger of losing their lives.

LI'S GIFT TO VICTORIA.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Li Hung Chang's presents to Queen Victoria have just been arranged in the billiard room at Osborne. They are valued at £5,000.

The Emperor of China's gifts comprised an old white porcelain vase adorned with red dragons, an antique bronze burner, two antique blue-green porcelain plates, a magnificent white jade vase, decorated with chrysanthemums and fir trees, and a rare yellow plaque decorated with flowers. The gifts of Li Hung Chang to her majesty are almost as valuable as those of the Emperor. They include exquisitely embroidered satins, an enameled bowl on a dragon stand, a massive blue-and-gold vase, a red porcelain fish bowl of the seventh century, a green porcelain flower vase and an enameled portrait of the fairy, Ma Kov.

Sons of Veterans Meet.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—The fifteenth national encampment of the Sons of Veterans adjourned sine die at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The last business was the installation of the officers elected.

Those elected for the ensuing year were: James L. Bake of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief; L. P. Buckley of Louisville, junior vice commander; council-in-chief, L. P. Kennedy, ex-officio president; W. F. Helms of Nebraska, Fred Meyers of Colorado.

Indianapolis was selected for the next place of meeting.

Nansen Going South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Morgonblad, a newspaper of Christiania, Norway, announces that the Arctic explorer, Nansen, will soon undertake an expedition to the Antarctic regions, and that possibly he may try even to reach the south pole. The trip will be made under the auspices of scientific bodies in Norway, and the purpose is to map out portions of the continent around the pole and to collect scientific data. The expedition will be made in two vessels and many dogs will be taken along.

Property Destruction in Crete.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A special to the Herald from Canes, Crete, says: The Consuls and Musselmans' deputies have received further news that vandals continue to be practiced. The Christians are devastating the districts of Miltopo and Amirie, in the province of Rethimo, and destroying the olive trees and other property of Musselmans.

Shot Chief Makoni.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Telegram has a dispatch from Bulawayo which says that Chief Makoni's caves have been dynamited, and that Makoni was court martyred and shot. The chief died bravely. Wagon loads of loot were found in the caves.